tween 40 000 and 50,000 is someontrated between Os-

his sud Revere. A Vienna letter in The Cologna Gazette states that

A Vienns letter in The Cologna Gazette states that the Austrian army in Italy can easily be increased to 280 000 men, and that the new General-in-Chief and the Generals under his orders are to take possession of their or meands without delay.

At Trieste, according to a dispatch in The Ost Deutsche Post, the Italian party consider the grant of a new constitution as a symptom of war.

France and Austria — The Morning Herald says, that at a kind of revolutionary levee held by Prince Napoleon on Thursday, and which was numerously attended by Hungarians, Poles, and Italians, His Imperial Highress is reported to have said, that if Austria should attack Italy, France would immediately declare war against her. Austria should attack Ital

PRACTICAL SECESSION IN OREGON.

Correspondence of The N. V. Tribune.

Salina, Oregon, Sept. 23, 1860. Our Legislature assembled on the 10th inst., and proceeded to organize the two Houses, by the election of officers. The House succeeded in effecting a permanent organization, and the Senate a temporary one, when the Laze Democracy had the assurance to demand from the Opposition a written pledge that if they proceeded to s permanent organization of the Senate, they would not go into Joint Convention for the election of United Stere Senators, without first agreeing that our ancient Joseph or our illustrious Delazon, should be one of the two to be elected.

This demand was met with the scorn and contempt it so justly merited; whereupon, six Senators, who a few hours before had taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the State of Oregon, and to do their duty as State Senators, took of Oregon, and to do their duty as State Senators, took their departure for parts unknown, for the avowed purpose of preventing an election of Senators to the United States. The secretion of these six tools (for Senators they cannot be called) leaves less than a quoram in the Senate, and of course blocks all legislation, the Constitution requiring a majority of two-thirds of all the members elected for the transaction of business. All the power vested in the Senste, when without a quorum, is to adjourn from day to day, and to compel the attendance of absent members. This they have been trying to do, for the last two weeks, the Presithe Senate having issued a warrant, and dispatched the Sergeant at Arms for the absentees. But the officer, to this time, has been unable to arrest but the officer, to this time, has been unable to arrest outone of them, and he was base enough, after plighting his word, to return with him in the
morning, if allowed to remain with his family over
night, to steal away. Ween morning came the bird had
flown. The parole of the Hon. Senator was not as
potent as the mandate of Joseph, which has undoubtedly cone on Washington, from to break up the Governedly come on Washington, from to break up the Government rather than have a Republican elected Senator.
This outrageous, disunion, secession, revolutionary
movement is not only countenanced by the thirteen
members of the Lane faction, who remained in their
seats, but at the State Convention held at Engene
City on the 18th, for the election of Breckinridge
and Lane Electors, they passed resolutions indorsing
the action of the seceders. Thus we see the effect of
Yanceyism, that the election of a Republican President
would be sufficient cause for sec-soin, practically would be sufficient cause for secession, practically adopted and carried out in Oregon—but for another cause, which is evident to all of us here who have watched the boiling of the political cauldron for the

watched the boiling of the political cauldron for the last two weeks.

Mosher, the son in-law of Joseph Lane, a Federal office-holder, a man who has done Lane's dirty work here for years, has been the prime mover in this outrage. He boasted before the meeting of the Legislature that there could be no election unless their faction could have one of them. And when it was announced that the Sergeant-at-Arms had arrested one of the runaways, he declared he had in his pocket the resignation of twelve members, whith would be handed the Govaways, he declared he had been would be handed the Gov-of twelve members, which would be handed the Gov-ernor if the quorum in the S-nate was effected.

ernor if the quorum in the S-nate was effected.

The cause, I repeat, is evident to us here. Joseph is satisfied be stands no chance to be elected Vice-President. He has therefore instructed Mosher to prevent by any means the election of Senators—intending, when defeated in his present race, to come back to those be has so often galled, and God bless them into electing him again. But I am of opinion the last feather has been placed on the camel's back, and before this reaches you I hope the Pony Express will bring you news of the imprisonment of the six recreant Senators, and then we will see if our Governor dare to restors, and then we will see if our Governor dare to re-fuse to order an election to fill their places.

stors, and then we will see it our Governor dare to refuse to order an election to fill their places.

A large public meeting was held last evening and addressed by Col. E. D Baker, Ben Harding, Dr. Williams, and others, and the sentiments and feelings manifested show conclusively that the days are numbered for which the Lanites can have the power to block the wheels of the Government of this State. This is the first general session of our Legislature since our State organization. Many important interests are suffering for the want of legislation. The vital interests of the people require us to be represented in Congress, instead of being misrepresented as is now the case; and yet six men. claiming to be Democrats, have, by their actions, ignored the interest of 50,000 people, and set at nought the great fundamental principle of a Republican Government—that a majority shall rule. I want this to go to the people, that every man who has a vote to cast in the coming election may may be the control of the control o man who has a vote to cast in the coming election may see the propriety and absolute necessity of hurling from power the corrupt and unscrupilous man who has been the first to inaugurate secession, instead of helping to elevate him to a position where such principles would be dangerous indeed.

dangerous indeed. There can be no doubt that the mandate to break u There can be no doubt that the mandate to break up the Legislature comes from Lane. It is organized and managed by men, who have been elevated to offices of trust at d emolument at his bidding—by men who have always been his devoted tools. The Survevor-General, the Superintendent of It dian Affairs, the Register and Receiver of our Land Office have all been aiding and abetting, while his son-in-law, Mosher, has openly from time to time, proposed the terms, upon which these renegades should return. I think the result will be to thoroughly repub icanize the State. When our Joseph is defeated in the race he is now running, he will be compelled to return to his Umpqua Rauch. will be compelled to return to his Umpqua Ranch where his secession and disunion proclivities will glad to hide their hideous heads.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: At the urgent solicitation of many friends, and with the desire that the citizens of the North may be informed of what reception they are likely to meet in the South, should duty call them thither, I have concluded to publish a more explicit account of my recent experience of mob law in Northern Alabama than the press has yet made known.

Some months since, an esteemed friend, and wellknown teacher, W. R. Ellis, esq , of Kingston, Mass., received a letter from an old acquaintance, Mr. J. J. Giers, of Valhermoso, Morgan Co., Ala., offering him the position of principal in an academy at Somerville, in his neighborhood. This offer Mr. Ellis thought fit to decline, but recommended me in his stead. September 4, I received a communication from Mr. Giers, requesting me, if I desired the situation in question, to wisit the South at once. As I had been suffering for some time from pulmonary disease, my friends thought that a warmer climate than ours might prove beneficial to my health, and advised me to accept the offer. I started from Boston September 3, for Northern Alabama, via Charleston, S. C. Among the few passengers upon the steamer South Carolina, there was one Boston merchant. I made the acquaintance of several teachers who had tanght in the South, and alladed in conversation with in the South, such that it is a sometime, but them to my prospective situation at Somerville, but cautiously avoided any reference to the subject of cautionally avoided any reference to the subject of Slavery. On arriving at Charleston I took the cars, and, after a tedious ride through South Carolina and Georgia, reached Valhermoso Sept. 15, and was received by Mr. Giers and his excellent family in the most hospitable manner. Mr. Giers, who is himself a slaveholder, recommended me to the Trustees of the Somerville Academy as a suitable person for Principal, and in a few weeks I was doly notified of my appointment. Lentered upon my duties. Thursday, Oct. 4.

Somerville Academy as a snitable person for Principal, and in a few weeks I was doly notified of my appointment. I entered upon my duties Thursday, Oct. 4. Friday morning I was summoned before Judge William H. Campbell on the charge of being an Abolition emissary who had come to incite the slaves to anurder and repine, upon the evidence of the following letter:

CHARLETON, S. C., Sept. 12, 1860.

Te Col. Rather, Decatar, near Somercille, Ala.

DEAR Six:—Although personally unacquainted with you, we take leave, on a question of grave public import, to communicate certain facts, which, in your discretion, you may use as you think advisable. In the present state of the political world, we hold that Southern men should feel their Interests to be identical tast they are), and feel bound to do all that fraternal regard identers for their mutual wellare and protections. Who had just arrived in our city, by the steamship South Carolina, from Boston, we accidentally procured the following information:

Our informant, assuredly "a Northern man with Southern principles," related that on the voyage from Boston to Charleston he had an "amusing fellow-passenger, a live Yankee," &c. In dehad an "amusing fellow-passenger, a live Yankee," &c. In the had an "amusing fellow-passenger, a live Yankee, "&c. In the had an "amusing fellow-passenger," was an Abolitic the secretary of a regular Garrison, it ended Phillips man."

Of the secret work of regular Garrison, it ended Phillips man."

Also, that "he diagnated every one on board; and if he had not been very sick on the passage, would have been whipped bebeen very sick on the passage, would have been whipped before he reached Charleston." Upon inqui ing where he was and really thought that the sea voyage back to Boston would in-

prove his health), we were informed that he had taken the train, and was on rouse for your town, that he is by profession a school-teacher, and was going to Semerville in order to take charge of your village school, nucer centract. We inquired his name. Our informant here asked why we wanted to know so much about the man? We stated that we intended to write to some discrete and respectable citizen of Somerville, and through him, warn that community of this Wends il Philips races! Our informant, for private reasons (connected with his Bosten home, we suppose), begaed not to be pressed any further on the subject. Knowing that if you were warned of this schoolmester, and had a list of the passengers by the South Carolina (which list we indoose) that you would have no difficulty in identifying the individual, we allowed our informant, the "Northern man with Southern pithoples," to be silent on this yoint.

Any comments on this subject from us would be imperfinent and in had taste. We write jointly, because both joined the conversation, and were similarly affected by it.

It remains only for us to say that we hold our suprehensions prove groundless, or should we have been the means of warding off danger from your nidet, we in either event, shall be gratified.

When the Judge finished reaching the lister, there are from the crowd a general yell of exceration, with crice of "Hang him!" "Shoot him!"

As so nas I could make my voice andible, I demanded my right as an American citizen to be heard in self-defence, and offered, if opportunity were given me, to vindicate myself from an accusation as utterly false. The onorable Judge replied in the following larguage: "You are a G—d—n black hearted Abolitenist. You come from Boston, and that is proof enough sgainst you. You needn't try to vindicate yourself, for you can't do it."

I requested him to send to Mr. Giers, and inquire for what purpose I came South, and ask the various negroes with whom I had ridden hours about the connerty, if I had spoken to them of freedom, or

ing smiss as yet. You are more sly than your fellows in Texas. You want to insiduate yourself into the

in Texas. You want to insidua's yourself into the confidence of our unsuspecting people, by pretending to be a teacher, and then by sad-by giving our niggers struchnine to put into the water of the village."

When the Judge had ended, a young lawyer named Patterson mounted a sugar-box, and spoke substantially as follows: "Fellow-citizens, have you not heard of the horrible outrages in Texas, caused by the d—d Abolitionist teachers? Have you not heard of the plots in Talle'ga County, to poison the springs and murder our fellow-citizens, all caused by the d—d Yankees? And now, fellow citizens, into our quiet village comes another of this d—n black-hearted crew to incite our niggers to deeds of violence. The enemy is

incite our niggets to deeds of violence. The enemy is in our midst—what shall we do with him?" [Cries of "Kill him," "Hang him," "Put him through."] "Yes, we will put him through." Then, turning to me, he raid, "Go back to them who sent you here, and tell them we wish no Bostonian among us. Feight of the weak of the raid, "Go back to them who sent you here, and tell them we wish no Bostonian among us. and tell them we wish no Bostonian among us. Fellow-citizens, all who are in favor of this man's leaving this town in two hours, say aye." There was no vote in the negative I observed, however, that quite a number abstained from voting. Though they may have thought that I was unjustly treated, no one dared to liep a word in my defense.

After listening to other abusive and threatening language from the Hon. Judge and the bystanders, and convinced of the unter folly of attempting to reason with an infuriated mob. I consented to leave town.

Much of the two hours given me were spent in vain endeavors to procure a conveyance for myself and

Much of the two hours given me were spent in vain endeavors to procure a conveyance for myself and trunk to Valhamoso. Returning to the village from my fruitless search, I was met by a mob headed by lawyer Patterson, who commanded me to open my trunk. Refusing to do so unless by legal authority, it was broken open. Its contents were thoroughly examined, and the sides of the trunk sounded for concessed drawers. My books were raneacked to find something of an incendiary character. The newspapers which I had wrapped about my shoes were carefully something of an incendiary character. The newspapers which I had wrapped about my shoes were carefully scratinized. One of these was a copy of The Boston Herald, which was first taken for a Black Republican aheet, and when discovered to be a Douglas organ, was pronounced by the bystanders, "a d—n sight worse than a Black Republican paper." There was also a copy of The Boston Traveller, with one of Henry Ward Beecher's sermons, which, however, contained no allusion to Slavery. The name of Beecher added to the excitement, but the climax was reached when they found among my letters, one written by the when they found among my letters, one written by the Hon. Charles Sumner in 1854. For a few moments I

Hon. Charles Sumner in 1854. For a few moments 1 thought my time had come.

Taking what papers they thought suspicious, the mobleft, curring me with the foulest oaths that ever disgrared human lips.

On collecting my scattered property, I discovered that several articles of clothing were missing. What there was of an incendiary character about my shirts I cannot imagine. I trust they may have been the means of bringing clean linen into fashion in a region where, seconding to my observation, it is seldom seen.

of bringing clean linen into fashion in a region where, according to my observation, it is seldom seen.

I finally bargained with a person to convey my trunk to Valbameso on the following morning, and immediately set out for that place on foot. Exhausted in body and sick at heart, I dragged my weary limbs, unput and the second mountains. body and sick at heart, I dragged my weary limbs, under a burning mid day sun over the rugged mountain road. I had gone about three miles, when I heard a hallcoing behind me, and presently three men upon horseback rode up at full speed, ordered me to stop, and dismounting, approached me. One of them, who held in his hand a long leather thong or lasso, with a slip-noose at the end, said: "We are come to hang you, so now prepare yourseif." I replied, "I am ready," and folding my arms, awaited the result. After the outrage and indignity I had already suffered, worn out by anxiety and bodily fatigue, I felt in the same passive state which a man sometimes feels on the worn out by anxiety and bodily fatigue, I felt in the same passive state which a man sometimes feels on the deck of a sinking ship, when the last hope of escape has died out in his breast. The ruffians were apparently about to put their threats into execution, when the eldest, a man of fifty, cred out, "Hold on, boys, let's talk with him a spell first." Accosting me with the numberlese oaths with which the Alabamians seem wont to garnish their elegant speech, but which I do not care to repeat, he saked, "What sent you down south to murder us all?" I told him I came by invitation of a slaveholder, and if they would go with me I would prove my inn cence of any design against their slaves. This was received with jeers.

Finally they said, "If you will confess the truth,

their slaves. This was received with jeers.

Finally they said, "If you will confess the truth, that you come to stir up the slaves, and tell us who sent you, we will let you go scot-free, if not, we will kill you." I told them they could kill me if they kill you." I told them they countries. As I re-pleased, but I should not perjure myself. As I re-mained calm, and evinced no feare of death, the vil-mained calm, and evinced no feare of death, the villains supposed that I was armed, and comman to give up my pictols. When I told them I had no weapon of defense, they seized me and threw me into a pend of water by the roadside. The pond was one of those so common in the South—a mere bog-hole, abcunding with venomons reptiles. I sank knee-deep in the mud at the bottom. The chief ruffian cut a large coll, with which he threatened to split my skull unless poll, with which he threatened to split my skall unless I attempted to walk across, well knowing that I could not extricate myself in the deep water. I refused to move, however, and at length my valiant assailants turned to leave me, calling out to me to go home and tell my Northern friends that they would hang any one who came down there. The ruffians were Charles England, his eldest son, and Thomas H. Morrow, son of the Pestragara of Somerville.

gland, his eldeet son, and I nomes H. Horrow, son of the Pestmaster at Somerville.

After a time I succeeded, God only knows how, in reaching the house of Mr. Giers. He was himself ab-sent, but the Christian kindoese manifested toward me by his family, at a moment when I so much needed it, will never be forgotten by me. As my assailante had threatened to burn down Mr. Giers's nouse if he shelthreatened to burn down Mr. Giers's nouse if he stet-tered me, word was sent to several planters in the neighborhood, who came armed with guns. I slept that night for the first time with a leaded revolver under my pillow, which weapon was given me by a no-ble-hearted youth, himself the son of an extensive slave-owner, with the advice to shoot the first man who should offer to molest me. Several planters expressed their regret that I should leave Alabama with so unfavorable an impression of their State, but could not advise me under the circumstances to remain. I left at once, and arrived at Boston Friday, Oct. 12 about st once, and arrived at Boston Friday, Oct. 12 about the time that the distinguished Alabamian orator, Mr. Yancey, was instructing the Bostonians as to their po-litical duties, and depicting in glowing colors the beauties of that "psculiar institution," the debasing and brutalizing effect of which I had just been com-pelled so painfully to experience in the orator's own

State.

Such is my story. All of the statements herein made I hold myself in readiness to substantiate. In all essential particulars my tale is confirmed by an article copied into The Charleston Courier from The Somerville Democrat, which gives a detailed account of the occurrence. To this article I beg leave to refer those who may be disposed to question the truth of my narrative.

WILLIAM J. BREWSTER. my narrative.

Boston, Oct. 17, 1800.

PLANS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DIS

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 5, 1860. Columbia, S. C., Nov. 5, 1860.

The Legislature met to-day. There is an evident disposition to act instead of talk. The Legislature organized and received the Governor's message. Therein he suggests that the Legislature should, in view of the threatening aspect of affairs, remain in session, and take action to prepare the State for the crisis. He earnestly recommends, in case Lincoln is elected, an immediate call of a Convention to determine the mode and measure of redress. He says he, individually, considers secession the only atternative left; that the indications show the secession of South Carol as would instantly bring about that of the entire South; and that if the General Government attempts coercion, our colemn duty is to meet force by force; and he promises to carry out the Convention's decision during the remainder of duty is to meet force by force; and he promises to darly out the Convention's decision during the remainder of his term, regardless of hazard. He recommends military reorganization, and that every man in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, should be armed by the State with the most efficient weapons of modern warfare. He recommends raising immediately ten thousand volunteers, to be in readiness at the shortest notice, with other preparations, conscious that we

are contending for our firesides. We may, eays the Governor, trust our cause to the keeping of the Supreme Disposer of events.

The message was made the special order for Taesday

The message was made the special order for I access noon, and the Legislature adjourned.

The conviction of the neess ity of secession is hourly gaining ground. The Federal officials of Charleston are said to have their resignations written.

At the celebration in Savannah of the completion of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, the Mayor of Savannah pledged 50 000 Georgians to rush to the salicitance of South Carolina if corred. Collector Collectok of Charleston, made an eloquent disunion speech.

Mr. Buchanan was toasted as the last of an illustrious line.

There is the greatest enthusiasm for a Southern Confederacy. Every hat has a cockade, and all minds are resolved to fight.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 5-12 p. m. COLUMBIA, Nov. 5—12 p. m.

A cancus was held to-night, at which it was a-cartained that a large majority of the Legislature are for immediate secession by State action.

An immense crowd assembled this evening, at the Congaree House, and escenaded Seator Cheer ut. Haspoke long and eloquently, declaring the last hope of the Union gone and resistance unavoidable. The

speech was enthusiastically received, because Mr. Chesnut was hitherto uncommitted. It is rumored that Senstor Hammond will follow

suit.
Mesers. Bonham, Rhett, ex-Governor Adams and others spoke also in the same strain.

THE MAYNARD RIFLE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1860. Having at my command ample means of giving reliable information upon the subject of gun-making, and especially of some important improvements in smallarms that have been quite recently invented, and knowing that your citizen soldiery are desirous of excelling all the world in everything that will add to the efficiency of their respective corps, I doubt not that a short article upon the above-named subject will interest not a few of your readers.

It was formerly supposed that accurate shooting could only be attained by the use of a very heavy rifle, and that 300 yards was the utmost effective range that could be obtained with the heaviest small-arm that could be produced. But, in quite recent times, it has been discovered that to attain long range shooting with small-arms, it is not necessary to use a heavier weapon than the modern infantry mraket. To attain a range of 1,000 sards with this arm, all that is necessary is to slightly rifle its bore, and then use therein, with the requisite charge of powder, a projectile of the proper shape and weight, viz: an oblong projectile, having a conical head, a cup-shaped butt, and weighing about an ounce and a haif. The explosion of the charge will perfectly slug this form of projectile, and thereby destrey its wirdage, and cause the entire force of the powder to act efficiently upon the projectile. This form of projectile was first used by Major Minnie, but heinsertes an iron cup into its hollow butt, on the supposition that the cup, being driven into the projectile by the force of the powder, would expand it, and destroy its windage.

The principle was excellent, and it has brought about a revolution in the small-arm departments of the service of all the leading Governments of Christendom; but the mode of carrying it out, by meane of an interest of the contract of the service of all the leading Governments of Christendom; but the mode of carrying it out, by meane of an been discovered that to attain long range shooting

about a revolution in the small-arm departments of the service of all the leading Governments of Christendom, but the mode of carrying it out, by means of an iron cup, was defective. The cup was frequently driven not into but through the projectile, leaving the lead in the barrel. It was then found that the iron was shellowed out, or cupped, it would expand quite sufficiently. This oblong projectile, having a conical head and a cup shaped butt, is the one which is popularly known as the "Mirnis ball," and is the one now used in the rifled muskets in the United States military service, and also in that of Great Britain. The name of Minnie is properly applied to the above mentioned projectile, but as an oblong projectile was used in a rifled musket prior to the date of Minnie's invention; and as the said projectile can be used in every description of small arms, it is not proper to apply the term Minnie rifle to the rifled musket. In England, the rifled nusket is termed the Enfeld rifle, simply from the fact that the Government Armory where these arms have been largely produced, is located at Enfield.

When thrown from a rifled musket by the force of the explosion of a charge of powder of one tenth of its own weight, the above-mentioned projectile has the erormous range of 1,000 yards, a greater efficient range than is attained by the best field artillery, and yet it is open to the following objections, viz.: after firing but a few shots comparatively, say 20 or 25, from a rifled musket, its bore becomes so foul that it is impossible to load it again until after it has been cleaned. And, again, the bursting of the thin sides of its butt, at the instent of leaving the muske of the gnu, renders it impossible to attain accurate or uni-

its butt, at the instant of leaving the muzzle of th

gno, renders it impossible to attain accurate or uni-form shooting with the aforesaid Minnie projectile.

The form of projectile with which the most uniform The form of projectile with which the most uniform and accurate shooting has ever been attained, is one of and accurate shooting has ever been attained, is one of an oblong shape, having a conical head and a solid kuit. This form of projectile is the one used in an improvement on the murket which has recently been invented by Dr. Edward Maynard of Washington, D. C. This improvement, which can be added to any muzzle loading musket or rifle, at an expense of less than five dollars, gives to a rifled musket the following advertures wiz:

advedtages, viz:

First: The Maynard improved rifled musket can be leaded and fired an indefinite number of times without requiring cleaning.

Second: The Maynard improved rifled musket can

Third: The range, penetration, and accuracy of shooting of the Maynard improved rifled musket greatly excels the Enfield rifle. fired three times faster than the Enfield rifle.

If excels the Enfield rifle.

Fourth: The Maynard improved rifled musket is not so liable to accidents as the Enfield rifle.

Fifth: The Maynard improved rifled musket can be supplied with water-proof ammunition, put up in metallic cartridges, at a less expense than that of the amunition, put up in paper cartridges, which is used in the Enfield rifle.

Sixth: The metallic cartridges used in this Maynard improved arm, while they are but a trifle heavier than payer cartridgee, can be used handreds of times without injury, and can be loaded in the field by a common sol-

Seventh: The Maynard improved arm can be loaded the near are upon his enemy or upon the game of which

be is in pursuit.

**Eighth: VI'be said Mayrard improvement does not not be a said Mayrard improvement does not be said.

change either the shape, weight, poise or proportions of the Enfield rifle.

That the said Maynard improved rifled musket does really possess all the advantages above enumerated, has been fully demonstrated by practical experiments, conducted by a number of the most skillful gan-makers and sportsmen in the country.

R.

M DONALD CLARK.-Everybody remembers M Donald Clark, who was so well known in New-York, a few years since, as the "Mad Poet." During the last years of his life. Clark was made free of at the Astor Honse table, and often times this errant man of genius could be seen accepting its hospitalities when other doors were closed on his fallen fortunes. Every one knew Clark by sight, and one day, while quietly taking his dinner, two Southerners, seating themselves opposite, commenced a conversation intended for the ears of

Clark. One said: "Well! I have been in New-York two months, and have seen all I wish to see with one exception." 'Ah!" said the other, " what is that?"

"M Donald Clark, the great poet," responded No. 1 with great emphasis. Clark raised his eyes slowly from his plate, and, see ing the attention of the table was on him, stood up,

placing his hand over his heart, and bowing with great gravity to the Southerners, said: " I am M'Donald Clark, the great poet." The Southerners started in mock surprise, gazed at him in silence, for a few moments, and then amid an andible thter of the company, one of them drew from his pocket a quarter of a dollar, and laying it before

pocket, drew thence a shilling, which he deposited before the Southerner with these words: "Children balf price." The titter changed to a roar, and the Southerners

Clark, still looked at him wi hout a mile. Clark

raised the quarter in silence and dignity, placed it in his

[Binghamton Repub. were missing instanter. -Gov Banks of Massachusetts has appointed Thurs day, the 19th of November, a day of Thanksgiving.

LIFE IN NEBRASKA .- The sanctum of the editor and Life is Neiraska.—The sanctum of the editor and propriety of The Huntsman's Echo, a sheet printed in Nebracka presents consider the strange sights. "Last week' the editor says, "upon two occasions, from our office we witnessed the playful pranks of saveral antelopes and again a sprightly red fox came up near the enclosure, but cut and run when Towser came in sight; a nice race they had, and both made time, but Reyns rd the best. A week ago, two gristy bears and three large wolves hove in sight and played round on it s prairie at a rafe distance; the same chaps probably, that made a tender meal from a good sized calf of ours that had been running out. The buffalo have taken our caution, and for two weeks have not troubled us."

THE EVE OF ELECTION. BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

I now gold to grav, our mild sweet day, Of Indian Summer fades too soon; But tenderly, above the sea, Halge, white and caim, the Hunter's moon. In its pale fire the village spa

Shows like the zodiac a spectral lance; The painted walls, whereon it falls,

Transfigured stand in marble trance.

O'er fallen leaves the west wind grieves,

And morn shall see the State sown free

Along the street the shadows meet

Around I see the powers that be,

And princes meet in every street,

Of Destiny, whose hands conceal

The molds of fate that shape the State,

And make or mar the common weal.

I stand by Empires primal springs;

Beneath the sad, rebuking moon;

God save the land a carelers hand

No jest is this; one cast amiss

Not lightly fall beyond recall,

For pearls that gem a diadem,

And hear the tread of uncrowned kings.

Hark! through the crowd the laugh runs loud,

May shake or swerve ere morrow's noon.

May blast the hope of Freedom's year;

O! take me where are hearts of prayer,

And foreheads bowedfin reverent fear.

The written scrolls a breath can float:

The crowning fact, the kingliest act

The diver in the deep sea dives

The blood of Vane, his prison pain,

Who traced the path the pilgrim trod;

And prayed her Russell up to God.

Our hearts grow cold: we lighly hold

The right, the cord, the ax, the sword,

Your shadows rend, and o'er us bend,

Grim nurses at its birth of pain.

The right which brave men died to gain;

O, martyrs! with your crowns and palms;

Breathe through these throngs your battle songs,

Your scaffold prayers and dungeon pealms.

Thou solemn moon, with searching beam,

Look from the sky, like God's great eye,

Shame from our hearts unworthy arts,

And smile away the hands we lay

Profanely on the sacred Ark.

To party claims and private aims,

Reveal that august face of Truth,

To which are given the age of Hearth, The beauty of immortal youth.

So shall our voice of sovereign choice

Swell the deep base of duty done,

When God and man shall speak as one.

AGRICULTURAL

WHIPPING OXEN .- It is a cruel and generally a us

see act of barbarism to whip oxen. The best drivers

use the lash the least. Upon this point hear what the

editor of The Massachusetts Plomman says. It is good

load up hill, before the cattle have ever been taught to back an empty cart down hill.

"Cattle must be made to obey—and the common lash, or a switch stick, will be sufficient for breaking in. But we sak for mercy on all cattle that are willing to do right as soon as the right is pointed out. Many drivers of oxen put the lash on first, before asking their patient teams to move. This is a species of barbarism

tient teams to move. This is a species of barbarism which all owners of cattle ought to prohibit. It is so na ural for people whom we hire from the interior, to use force in the first instance, and gentleness afterward, if at all, that particular care should be exerted in regard to the treatment of their cattle. Proper driving is an important item in husbandry. So many farmers now depend upon their hired help to do the main work, it is important for them to see that the work is properly done. The merciful man is merciful to his beast.

POTATOES never should be heated in the sun before

toring them, and if they are, should be allowed to

cool. The best practice is to pick them up as fast as

they are urearthed, and as soon as possible get them

into the cellar, or pit, or in piles, where they are to be

kept through the Winter and until sold, and at once

covered from the light, and in some measure from

he effect of air, particularly drying winds. It is not

mportant that potatoes should be stored dry. We have

cen them stored directly from the field in a rainy day,

with the adhering dirt in a muddy condition, and ye

they kept first rate. We have an account now before

us of a man who took pains to dry his potatoes in the sun, and he put them in the bin in the cellar while still

warm. In a few days he found his pile of potatoes

steaming, and on overhanling, the center was in a state

of decay. His remedy was to spread them out upon the

ellar bottom and cool them, and sprinkle with gyp-

sum, say two bushels to a hundred bushels of potatoes,

and then return them to the bin. This brough

them back to the condition they would have had if

stored on a damp day with the dirt adhering, just as

the plaster did. Who can doubt that his potatoes would

keep better if buried in earth, filling all the interstices

between the tubers. It is because they keep "well

enough" without the earth that it is not used. Potatoes

require to be kept cool and dark. That is the greatest

BROOM-CORN .- In some sections of the country, par-

ticularly on the Mohawk River, broom corn is a lead-

ing crop upon many of the farms. It requires the best

kind of soil-that is, soil that would produce forty or

lifty bushels of Indian corn per acre. It also requires

the best kind of preparation by disintegration and ma

ouring, and then the seed is planted in drills or hills,

like Indian corn, at about the same time in the Spring,

and it should be tended in the same way, thinning out

the plants, which will probably grow in excess, as the

seed is usually planted very thickly. Must be care-

fully attended to at the first and second hoeing. When

the broom-corn is matured sufficiently, the heads are

tent down before cutting. If the seed is to be saved

in a mature condition, the corn is allowed to stand un-

til the beads are well filled, but not dead ripe, when

the heads are bent down by a man walking between

two rows and bending all the heads inward. It is then

allowed to stand until ripe, but not dry, when it is cut

by a man walking between the same rows with a keen

knife-a large sized shoe-knife is about the best kind

hat can be used-cutting off the brush with six or eight inches of the stalk attached. The bush is thrown in

bunches by the cutters, and is or should be immediately gathered up and carried to the barn, or some-

The seed that is to be gaved must be handled care-

against the walls

secret in storing potatoes.

And strike the key of time to be,

sense, and every farmer should think of it:

The fraud designed, the purpose dark

Till in the sun of thy pure light Our mean self-seekings meaner seem.

And hers whose faith drew strength from death.

The regal right we boast to-night Is ours through costlier sacrifice

Of freedom, is the freeman's vote.

With baleful tares or healthful grain.

Yet comes the seed time round again;

fully, as it is very liable to heat. It may be cared in the sun, or spread upon the barn-floor, or on a loft with a very open floor; and it must be frequently stirred so as to give it air.

Sometimes the brush is cured with the seed adhering, but it is not as well, as it is more difficult to cure the brush well, and it is bulky and heavy to handle, and really in the end requires a good deal more labor. It is said also that the dry brush scrapes much harder than when first cut, and certainly the brush is more liable to te injured. For some work the brush must be cut and cured quite green, before the seed is mature. Then it is ecraped off and fed out at once. It is of about the same value as hay. The ripe seed, cured for winter feeding, is considered by some nearly equal in value to cats. We have never been satisfied that it was worth half as much. Perhaps it would be if ground. The stalks are not considered anything like as valuable as Indian-corn stalks. If nest cattle are turned into the field after the brush is cut, they will pick off the leaves, but never eat the stalks. So they will if the stalks are cut and cured, and fed out in the Winter. About the best use that the stalks of broom corn can be put to is to litter yards in Winter to give cattle dry beds. They may also be used to make temporary shelter, or windbreskers, for stock, or for covering root piles, or protecting more valuable forage from the weather. They are not valuable for manure, and would probably b the most so as mulch. It is the most common practice to let the stalks stand till Spring, letting the stock pick and trample what they like, and then cut and burn

the remainder on the field. Scraping off the seed is a laborious job. A machine has been extemporized for this purpose, and is described as follows:

"Take an old fanning-mill (a new set of wheels in a strong frame, so that you could use a balance-wheel, would be better), put on two plank wheels in place of the fans, then take slats of the length you wish to make your cylinder, three inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick, hollow them a little at the ends so as to fit the wheels; drive eight or ten wrought nails through each elat, and nail them to the wheels with the points out, in such a way that the nails will not be in straight "Take an old fanning-mill (a new set of wheels in cach eact, and han them to the wheels with the points out, in such a way that the nails will not be in straight rows around the cylinder, but bristling all over. One to turn the crank pretty smartly, one to hold on the brush in handfuls, and a boy to hand it up, will scrape two or three wagon-loads a day."

The value of the crop is the most important consideration to those who may be tempted to embark in the business. We have seen various estimates of the smount of produce per acre. We think that a tan of brush from three acres is a pretty fair estimate, and this will sell at from \$100 to \$150, or it will make up about one hundred and twenty dozen brooms; and any man of tolerable skill as a farm laborer can soon learn how to make good twine or wire brooms. There are machines used by broom-makers, which greatly facilitate the work. They cost about \$35 each.

The quantity of seed grown upon an acre we have seen rated as high as sixty bushels. We don't believe that one crop in ten will give that. The writer of an article now before us, estimates the value of wellrivened seed, for horses, sheep, and poultry, higher than osts. The stalks, when left to ripen the seed, are of no value for cattle food. The seed is more valuable, but the brush is not; that is most valuable when cut green, and when the straw is fine, and retains a bright, lively color.

FIRE IN SECOND AVENUE,-The building, No. Second avenue, owned and occupied by Swift & Schaffer, as a chair manufactory and cabinet warehouse, was destroyed by fire Tuesday evening, and a loss of \$8,000 involved. The largest portion of the establishment of Meesrs. S. & S., fronting on Houston street and con necting with No. 8 in the form of an L, was burned down the other night. The building on the avenue escaped, through the exertions of the firemen on that occasion, and the supposition is that it was set on fire

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND IN MAINE. - Dr. Byron Merrille commenced some two years ago to arouse the sleeping energies of the public of Maine upon this important subject, and has, by industrious labor, suceeded in starting a school. It is established entirely by private donations, and it is presumed that continued efforts will be made to sustain Dr. Merrille in this laudable enterprise. The Maine School for the Blind is located in the town of Unity, at a house known as the Hussey-place. This locality is situated between the towns of Augusta and Bangor, near the center of the State. The school is now open to receive all who desire to attend. The pupils will be admitted, in board and tuition, free of expense.

sense, and every farmer should think of it:

"Thoughtless men will whip, whip, whip. They do it from habit—a very bad habit; and we find it difficult to correct that habit. We are trying to teach our hired men better manners than to put on the whip before giving an invitation to the brute animals 'to go.' We have oxen that will 'go' as soon as they are invited, without the indorsement of the whip. It is surely a savage practice to apply the lash before inviting the animals to move by the proper words. Yet we see that this is a very man practice of those who are not owners of the cattle. When the common whip-lash is not thought to be hard enough for the backs and noses of cattle, the walnut-handle, one inch in diameter, is used on the noses of oxen, to make them back a load up hill, before the cattle have ever been taught to back an empty cart down hill. Secession .- About 50 students in the medical department of the New-York University, from Southern States, yesterday held a meeting to take into censideration the momentous crisis brought about by the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. After the isual amount of speech-making, it was resolved to adjourn until they should hear that one or more Southern States had receded from the Union, when they, too, would, as gracefully as possible, slide down the stream of secession, and leave the College without asking for their diplomas.

THE GIRLS VOTING .- On Tues lay the young ladies of the Twelfth-street (Fifteenth Ward) School held an election in due form, at which 225 votes were cast. Four were for Breckinridge, 12 for Douglas, 48 for Bell, and 161 for Lincoln.

We were indebted on Election night, to a brace of Wide-Awakes (L. B. Pages and B Taylor, jr.), in the employ of the Empire Coal Oil Company, for a barrel of oil to feed a Lincoln bonfire.

Gov. Wise may as well "come down." The Rockingham Register, promptly for the Tenth Legion, settles the matter, for if the "Democracy" won't stand it, the game is up at once. Hear The Resister:

"We presume it is scarcely necessary for us to say, that the insane movements and speedies of Ex-Gov. Wise, and his efforts to get up companies of "Minute Men" in Virginia to resist the inanguration of any President elected by the voice and will of the people of the Union, meet with no response in this stronghold of the Virginia Democracy. The people here are resolved to oppose the election of Lincoln by all fair and constitutional means; but if the people will that the reins of the General Government shall be placed in his hands, the Democracy of the Tenth Legion will not be involved in the treasonable purpose and effort to prevent his inauguration. Upon this point there is but one opinion among all our people."

A man of a singular character died in New Orleans on Monday last. He was seventy-two years of age, and of late years had for his only companions a number and of late years and for his only companions a number of dogs. The Picayune says that on the discovery of his death by the neighbors, a number entered his dwelling and found the body surrounded by a score and a half of grown-up dogs and puppies, some licking affectionately his face and hands, and some others howling mornifully. Two of the pupping wars found death ing mournfully. Two of the puppies were found dead near his body, perhaps out of sympathy for their poor,

Proclamation.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency, Eowin D. Mongan, Governor of the State of New York.

Eighty-four years of prosperity, such as has been vouchasfed to this nation, should make us grataful beyond all the people of the earth, and especially should we render our thankagiving and praise to Almighty God for the blessings which, as a state, we have so peculiarly enjoyed during the year which now approaches its close.

The public health has been preserved in an unusual degree; the earth with unwented energy has brought forth her fruits in rare profusion, and Commerce and the Mechanic Arts have contributed liberally to the common prosperity. Secure in person and property and in the enjoyment of the highest civil and religious liberty, all classes and professions have pursued their several vocations undisturbed.

While blight has fallen and diminished the products of other lands, the labors of our husbandmen are rewarded with abundant return. While the passing year has witnessed the countries of the Old World convulsed with revolutions or trembling on the ware of war, our own happy land has enjoyed a calm repose, and the popular voice seeks expression only through the peaceful means provided by the wisdom of our fathers. Still, is the mase of events which crowd the present hour, we are made to feel that He whom we should bless for our happiness and marvelous prosperity is also working out a brighter destiny for other nations.

In humble acknowledgment of these and other mercies, in-

prospecify is also working out a Brighter death of the mercies, ininto in number as they are altogether unmerited, we should
reverently bow our spirits before the throne of the Great Ruler
of the Universe.

I do therefore appoint THURBIAN, the TWENTI-NINTH DAY OF
NOVERHER NEXT, as a day of Praise, Thanksgiving and Prayer,
to Almighty God, and I recommend that the people of this State
do, on that day, abstain from their usual occupations and, assembling in their places of worship, unite in humble expressions
of gratitude to the Great Author of every temporal and spiritual
blessing.

where under cover. It must not be cared in the sun. It is frequently stripped of the seed as fast as it is cut, of grantuce of the State, at the City of Albary,
In winess whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and
affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the City of Albary,
Ithis first day of October, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight bundred and sixty,
By the Gorernor, EDWIN D. MORGAN,
GEORGE SLIPS, R., Private Scoretary. and spread all through the barn, over the hay and grain lofts, or under sheds, or tied in bunches and hung

CITY ITEMS.

BULL'S HEAD -Our report of the Cattle market shows that the news of the election did not quite in the business, as some of the Kentucky drovers hoped it would; but, on the contrary, for the first time in many weeks, the Wednesday trade wes decidedly better than that of Tuesday. Some of the sellers thought the advance nearly equal to half a cent a pound, and the buyers thought it more than that. On the whole, the advance, on the average, is equal to a cent a posts upon the prices of last week, and upon the lower grades more than that. The continuance of the short supply next week will keep the price up, but that can hardly be hoped for, now that election is over.

WINTER GARDEN.-To-night Charlotte Cuchman plays "Romeo," when Mrs. D. P. Bowers, the wall known manageress of Philadelphia, will make ber first appearance at this house, as the love-lors

YORUBA, CENTRAL AFRICA .- A successful explora-

tion of this interesting country has just been accomplished by two enterprising colored men, Mr. M. R. Delany and Mr. Robert Campbell, the latter of whom proposes to narrate some of the incidents and adventures of his travels in the form of a lecture, this (Thursday) evening, at Shiloh Church, Prince and Marien streets. He will exhibit many curiosities, and a young African will be present in native costume.

CITY GOVERNMENT .- Neither Board of the Comm Council had a quorum last evening. The Board of Aldermen was declared adjourned without day, and the Councilmen till this evening.

Thomas Loyd proposes to give his thirty-three reasons why Abraham Lincoln is elected, on the steps of the Merchants' Exchange, at 2 o'clock to-day.

WHAT THE MERCHANTS THINK OF THE RESULT .-Mesers. Fairbanks & Co., manufacturers and deules in scales, indicated their opinion of the effect the election of Lincoln will have on trade by inserting as advertisement of three columns in THE TRIBUNE, Delly, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly, at an expense of about

ILLEGAL ATTEMPTS TO VOTE .- The following per sons were arrested by the police of the different Wards for attempting to vote illegally: David P. Bryand, Francis O'Neil James A. Shannessey, Edward Glesson, Henry Wilson, James Scales, Michael Smith, Wm. McGantry, John McCaffrey, Jas. McDermot, Jas. Slover, Charles O'Hearn, and Michael Dorrs. Some of the above are also liable for illegal registering. The penalty for the latter offense is not less then one year in the State Prison, while a person who acliable to six months imprisonment in the Penitentlary. The officers making the above arrests are entitled to the reward of \$100 on the conviction of the prison of the offense charged.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE. -On Tuesday evening Irishwoman named Harrigan, living at No. 38 Lewis street, was found lying on the floor of her room bleeding freely from her mouth and nostrils. Upon exami nation it was found that she was quite dead. From the evidences of violence upon her person, it is posed that she had sustained a severe beating at the hands of an intemperate husband, the effects of which had caused her death. Patrick Harrigan, the husband, was arrested and locked up to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held upon the bedy to-day.

The portrait of Abraham Lincoln, painted from His. at Springfield, Ill., June 14, 1860, by Mr. Taos. Hicks. will be on exhibition at Schaus's, No. 629 Broadway. for a short time. This portrait is universally conces to be the most spirited likeness of our next President extant.

15 Woodreff & Robinson.
20 Chas F. Tagg.
5 Chas Stillman
16 Ives Beecher & Co.
10 S M. Carpeuter.
25 Jac O. Grady.
25 H. F. Homn.
25 Owen Tyler & Co.
26 Berj. Wood. 25 Previously a sknowledged . 5,896

MURDER WILL OUT .- On the 24th of Oct-MURDER WILL OUT,—On the 24th of October last, Mr. R. R. Randolph was working in his lumber yard, at the feet of Thirty-eighth street. East River, and, for convenience, had laid his cost on a pile of lumber. Subsequently, he discovered that a waltet, containing numerous valuable documents, had been abstracted from one of the pockets. No clue to the third was obtained until Tuesday. On that day, an Irisi laborer, named. Thomas Cla'y, having been made drunk on election whicky, called at the house of John Murphy, in Thirty-eighth street, and, stitling down before the fire, began to burn up various documents which he pulled from his pocket. One of the papers happening it, and found that it was one of the documents which had been stolen from Mr. Randolph. Clary was immediately arrested seed committed to answer by Justice Connolly.

Pickpockets.—Mr. G. R. Walton of No. 63 Waltam street had his pecket picked of a certificate of deposit to the Paik Bank, of \$575, while in a crowd at the poils on Tuesday. A young man named James Breiman was arrested for the official and committed to answer by Justice Welsh.

Mr. William P. Payne of No. 348 West, Twenty-sixth while at the poils, on Tuesday, had his racket picked of a silver watch valued at \$22. Charles Williams was arrested on a supplicion and the watch found in his possession. Justice Kelly looked him up to answer. PICKPOCKETS,-Mr. G. R. Walton of No. 68 WI

DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, in a sailor's dress, was found floating in the dock at Pier No. 8 Rest. River, yesterday morning. Deceased was about 40 years of any of the foot of Eighteenth street. Fast River. It was rumored that he had committed suicide. Both the above cases will be invosigated by the Coronerto-day.

[Advectisement.]

LETTER FROM J. H. ARMSBY, M. D.

ALBANY HOSPITAL, May 24, 1860.

Mr. OLCOTT—Dear Sir. I have used the "Oak Orchard Mineral Water" quite artenaively during the past Winter, in private practice and in the Hospital.

My first patient had a large Phagedenic Ulcer, extending from
the hip to the kree. The water was administered in tablespoonful doses four times daily, and the ulcer was covered with
lint saturated in the water twise daily. The improvement with
interaction of the produced very little effect. In about five
usual reneedles had produced very little effect. In about five
weeks from the commencement of the treatment is left the
hospital nearly well, and resumed his ordinary business.

In several other cases, which I propose to notice haracter, the
water was found to be very efficacious.

The diseases in which I have found it most useful are useful
town: Ill-conditioned Ulcers; Diseaser of the Skin; Passive
Hemornhages; Distribes depending on an stonic condition of the
nuncous membranes. In deprived and impoverabled coaditions
of the body from specific diseases and from intemperance.

I have used it with great advantage in Hemorrhedia. Pistula,
in Aue and Perince, Hemorrhages from the rectum, and in several other forms of disease.

In my ordine, and in my practice, it has fully sustained the

in Ame and Petineo. Hemorrhages from the rectum, and in several other forms of disease.

In my opinion, and in my practice, it has fully custained the reputation it has acquired as a remedial agent and the remachable properties as a tonic and astringent indicated in its chemical analysis. I propose to give it an impartial and extensive trial, and will give you my results so far as they may be of value.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

J. H. Armsey, M. D.

H. W. Hostwick (late of Corning), sole Agent, Metropolium Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

H. W. Bostwick.

[Advertisement.]

A. CARD.

The Inspectors of the VIIth Election District of the IVthe Ward, return their thanks to Roundsman J. Danawar, for the prompt and officer-like conduct during the day of election.

(Signed)

Ратанок Соука, Јони Вичин.

THE LIVING SIAMESE TWINS, at BARNUM'S MINNERS TWINS, AT BARNUM'S DIAMESE TWINS, AT BARNUM'S Drams, Joseph and his Brachren, is also discontinued offset the week. They should beth be seen. All the wonders and asveltice of the Maseum are visible day and creating. See advertisement.

S. H. CROOK'S Naw Horse, On the European plan, No. 74 Chatham-st. No. 74 Chathamet.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES and SOURS of

BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
COTHER OF BROADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
THE ONLY GALLERY IN THE USTAR STATE
HONOROW WITH S Special Visit by the Royal of
Photographs of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and
low at Brady's Gallery.
Copies in every style of the art for mis.
Gallery open from 8 s. m. to 8 p. m.